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## Knesset Body to Air Arms Deal Tuesday

Jerusalem Post Political Correspondent  
The question of the sale of small arms to West Germany has been placed on the agenda of next Tuesday's meeting of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee although the transaction had been already mentioned at a meeting of the Committee held over two weeks ago.

The reports in yesterday's press from the Hanover weekly, "Der Spiegel," could not have come as a surprise to either Opposition or Coalition Party leaders.

It was at a joint session on June 8 of the Foreign Affairs and Finance Committees that the contract for the supply of 200,000 Israeli-made grenades, which was included in the review of the Defense Ministry's 1959/60 Budget.

Government circles in Jerusalem yesterday expressed their astonishment that Ahud Ha'avoda spokesmen appeared to be taken by surprise by the German weekly's report and at the sudden opposition of Herut and other parties.

It is now learned that the Cabinet had decided some time ago, without opposition, to sell arms produced by "Tass" Israel's munitions industry, to any country approved by the Foreign Ministry.

### U.S. Sold

In line with this decision, U.S. sub-machineguns have been sold to several Nato countries and all these deals were concluded on a strictly commercial basis, Defense Ministry quarters stated.

It is accepted procedure for arms transactions to be conducted in a strict confidence between the respective governments and the fact that the Israel-German arms deal was not hitherto made known to the public in no way indicates that there was an intention to guard against any public reaction.

The Ahud Ha'avoda party

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

## Peres Leaves on Trip To Europe and Africa

Mr. Shimon Peres, Director-General of the Defense Ministry, left on Thursday for a 12-day tour to France, England, Ghana and Liberia on a mission for the Ministry.

Mr. Peres on Monday submitted his resignation from the post of Director-General, in compliance with the Election Law, regulating which requires a civil servant to submit his resignation 180 days before the elections if he plans to run as a candidate. The resignation must go into effect at least 100 days before the elections. Mr. Peres is to remain in office until the second part of July.

Mr. Asher Ben-Nathan is to be acting Director-General during Mr. Peres' absence and is expected to take over as Director-General on July 23. Mr. Peres will then join the staff of Mapai election headquarters.

## Carmel: El Al May Change to Jets

London (Reuter). — Mr. Moshe Carmel, Israel Minister of Transport, said here Tuesday that El Al, the Israeli airline, was considering the replacement of its Britannia airliners by jet aircraft.

Asked if the replacement aircraft would be British, he replied: "We are considering all types capable of flying across the Atlantic, but we have been very happy with our Britannias."

## AFTER MIDNIGHT

Discoverer IV earth satellite was launched last night from the Vandenberg Air Base, California, and the U.S. Air Force hopes to be able to recover its 300-pound nose cone through an air-snatch over the Pacific.

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With deep sorrow we announce the passing away of

**Israel Berkenblit**

at the age of 66.  
The funeral will leave today at 12 p.m. from the Hadassah Hospital, Rehov Mezze.

The Bereaved Family

## Foreign Minister of Brazil to Visit Israel

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP). — The Brazilian Foreign Minister, Mr. Francisco Negrao de Lima, has accepted an invitation from the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, to visit Israel. The date of the visit has not yet been fixed, it was learned.

The Minister expressed his readiness to make the journey in a conversation with Mrs. Meir.

## Meir Awarded Top Brazilian Order

rio de Janeiro (AP). — Mrs. Golda Meir, Israeli Foreign Minister, Wednesday night received the highest Brazilian decoration for foreigners during a gala banquet given in her honour by Foreign Minister Negrao de Lima.

In presenting the Grand Cross of the Cruzeiro do Sul to Mrs. Meir before the numerous guests, including Brazilian government officials, army leaders, Senators and Deputies, Rabbis and other Jewish community leaders, Mr. Negrao de Lima said the award was "not only in recognition of Mrs. Meir's great statesmanship, but also in appreciation of her contribution to the furtherance of international peace." Mrs. Meir's nobility, symbolizes the dignity of the Israel woman.

It is part of the equipment of the smallest units of the Defence Forces.

Spokesmen of most of the parties played the injured innocent in their position on the arms sale, but the General Zionists are prepared to support the transaction, it was understood. They decided to oppose the holding of a Knesset debate, preferring to have the matter out in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. It is understood that the leading article written by the party leader, Mr. Peretz Bernstein, M.K., is appearing in the party organ, "Ha'olot," this morning, supporting the deal.

Mapai Wants Debate

The Mapai party leaders held an urgent meeting in Tel Aviv on Thursday and decided after a discussion to demand a debate in the Cabinet and in the Security Committee. They would propose cancellation of the transaction.

The Ahud Ha'avoda party

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

## Kerala Communists Retreat On State Control of Schools

TRIVANDRUM, South India (Reuter). — Prime Minister Nehru has persuaded Kerala's Communist government to suspend its powers to appoint teachers to private Catholic and Hindu schools, it was announced Thursday night.

The state government will have talks with its critics, including Catholic Bishops and Neeris (caste Hindus) to find an amicable solution of the education issue.

The Communist Chief Minister, Mr. E.M.S. Namboodiripad, disclosed this and other concessions in a statement issued soon after the Prime Minister's departure for Delhi following a three-day personal probe by a big anti-Communist agitation here.

Mr. Namboodiripad urged the opposition to call off its campaign to oust his government.

### Act on Nehru's Advice

"We have acted in accordance with the Prime Minister's advice that we should do something to assuage the feelings of distrust and dissatisfaction which he felt are prevailing here," the Chief Minister said.

Mr. Hancock has been one of the closest advisers of the Foreign Service. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, during the negotiations at the recent adjourned Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference at Geneva.

He had also agreed to an examination of the "charge-sheet" drawn up by the Opposition. Disagreement on any of these 37 allegations of misconduct could be referred to Mr. Nehru for his advice.

The state regime had refused a judicial inquiry into police shootings, but would consider holding an inquiry when the present agitation was withdrawn, Mr. Namboodiripad said.

Mr. Nehru, who marked his 45th birthday yesterday, will be one of the youngest ambassadors in the British Foreign Service. He has one son and one daughter.

He arrived in Baghdad during the war. In 1948 he was chargé d'affaires in Geneva.

He was Principal Private Secretary to the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Macmillan, and then Mr. Lloyd from September 1, 1955 until the brink of the Suez crisis in October.

Wants to Learn

He added that Brazil was interested in close collaboration with Israel to learn the full use of the country's natural resources.

Mr. Nehru was speaking to reporters at the airport before leaving after a three-day visit to the state were 14 people have been killed and 100 people were injured in disturbances over a campaign against the Communist Government.

Obvious Way Out

Mr. Nehru said that fresh elections were "the obvious way out" of the situation in Kerala. Asked if he would recommend fresh State elections, Mr. Nehru said that it was not for him to make a recommendation.

On the basis of his views on the Kerala Government's refusal to hold a judicial inquiry into recent police firings on demonstrators, he said that personally he felt that whenever such incidents took place there should be a recommendation.

Asked if he would support the opposition's "direct action" campaign against the Communist Government, Mr. Nehru said that he did not approve of direct action when other means were available.

He did not particularly approve of the picketing of schools and buses and the involvement of students in the agitation.

Four Pets

The envoy said that his family would bring three dogs and a cat to their new home. All of these pets except one dog were shipped ahead, he said. The one dog will travel with the family because it is old and suffers from arthritis.

The Israeli Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Yaakov Herzog, tendered a cocktail party in honour of the Ambassador-designate and Mrs. Reid and former Ambassador and Mrs. Edward B. Lawson. Among the guests were members of the diplomatic corps, members of the Cabinet and high-ranking officials including Deputy Under-Secretary of State Murphy.

Cairo Confirms Grab Of Manolis Cargo

The Alexandria War Crime Commission has confirmed the seizure and confiscation of Israel merchandise aboard the Liberian ship Captain Manolis in Port Said last February. Reuter reported.

The cargo comprised 1,150 tons of potash and five tons of fruit juices for Ceylon, and 1,120 tons of cement for Manosque.

Armstrong has Relapse Condition 'Grae'

SPOLETO, Italy (UPI). — Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong lay in a coma on Thursday in a "grave," condition with bronchial pneumonia complicated by heart trouble. The famous American Negro jazz musician passed into unconsciousness soon after suffering a second relapse in the morning.

Doctors kept him in an oxygen tent most of the time, and his breathing was reported to be laboured.

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(Leader — Page 4)

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## Social &amp; Personal

President Ben-Gurion yesterday received Mr. Amiel E. Najar, the Israeli Minister to Japan. Mrs. Ben-Gurion yesterday received a group of students from ten countries who are in the Hayim Greenberg Teachers' Seminar in Jerusalem.

Mrs. Ben-Gurion yesterday presented an Israeli economic plan to the Brazilian Bible Champion, Mrs. Yolanda da Silva, Mrs. da Silva this week planned sailings in the J.N.F. Forest in the Jerusalem Corridor, named in honour of the Brazilian President, Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Gurion have invited members of families of members of the Hebrew University and Hadassah who fell in the War of Liberation to call on them at Belz Hananiah Hall on Monday (June 29), prior to the ceremony which will be held at 4 p.m. that day at the Student's House.

The Brazilian Ambassador, Mrs. Octavia de Carvalho E. Souza on Tuesday, visited Beit Sokolov, where he was received by Mr. Uri Kasten, Vice-Chairman of the Hadassah Association, and Mr. Meir Ron, the Association's Secretary. The Ambassador, a former member of the Israeli press, is in Israel to promote the interests of his country and towards herself.

The new Italian Consul General in Jerusalem, Dr. Diego Serra on Wednesday paid a courtesy call on the Jerusalem District Representative.

Mr. Aviva Govrin, M.K., gave a reception in Haifa on Wednesday evening for the representatives of the Dutch De Scheide Company who are now in Israel to negotiate the establishment of a shipyard here.

Mr. Joachim N. Simon, Vice-President of ICAO and Kishon Chemicals Ltd., in charge of their New York offices, arrived by El Al for a month's stay, on the company's business.

At the general meeting of the Insurance Brokers Association, Haifa Branch, which took place on June 21, the following Committee was elected: Mr. H. Confino, Chairman; Mr. S. Holland, Vice-Chairman; Mr. T. Jermias, Honorary Secretary; Mr. A. Aboud, Honorary Treasurer; Mr. S. Shabotky, Culture & Public Relations; Mr. G. Erez & Mr. M. Bachrach, Members.

**BIRTH & DEATH** **MILAH** **MEINAHSHE** — To Haviva, wife of Dr. Salman Meinahshe of Beersheba, at the Asutsa Hospital, Tel Aviv, 1 son. The Brit Milah will take place at the Asutsa Hospital on Wednesday July 1.

**MARRIAGE** **JACOBY-SCHLITZER** — The marriage took place on June 25, 1958, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schlitzer, Tel Aviv, of their daughter Orit (Steffi) to Ishak, son of Mr. and Mrs. Shlomo Jacoby.

**TAX MEN AT PUBLIC Q. & A. FORUMS** — **Jerusalem Post Reporter** — Increasing income tax officials will be on hand to answer questions, tired at them by members of the public at a series of meetings starting tonight (Friday).

The meetings, to be held in over 30 localities, during the next three months, are intended to foster closer understanding between the taxpayer and the officials, and to acquaint each with the other's problems.

Mr. Zeev Sharot, Director of Israel Revenue, will participate in a meeting to be held at 8:30 tonight at E.O.A. Tel Aviv. His Deputy, Mr. Arad, will be at a meeting to be held at the same time at Hefz Hall in Haifa.

In Jerusalem tomorrow (Saturday), Dr. T. Brosh, Commissioner of Income Tax, will participate in a meeting to be held at Tel Aviv Hall at 11 a.m.

**SPAIN** — French literary figures, including Albert Camus and Jean-Paul Sartre, have published a communiqué expressing regret at "recent developments" in Spain, demonstrating that "recent events, intellectuals, students and workers of all political leanings" had invited intellectuals and democratic organizations throughout the world to join in their protest.

**LYDDA FLIGHTS** — **FRIDAY** — ARRIVALS: El Al 410, from Istanbul; El Al 412, from N.Y. London and Athens 1726. DEPARTURES: El Al 402, from Athens; 1800; Olympic 601, from Paris and London 1650; R.E.A. 128, from Zurich and London 1650; Alitalia 452, to Athens and Rome; T.W.A. 741, to Athens, Rome, and Vienna; 1402; El Al 209, to Athens, Paris and N.Y. 2000.

**SATURDAY** — ARRIVALS: El Al 406, from N.Y.; Paris and Rome, 1800; R.E.A. 128, from London; 1726; and Athens, 1850; Olympic 602, from Paris, Rome and Athens, 1850; T.W.A. 740 from N.Y.; London, 1650; Alitalia 452, to Athens and Rome; T.W.A. 741, to Athens, Rome, and Vienna; 1402; El Al 412, from Munich and Rome, 1650 (Sun.).

**ARRIVALS**: El Al 206, from N.Y.; Paris and Rome, 1800; R.E.A. 128, from London; 1726; and Athens, 1850; Olympic 602, from Paris, Rome and Athens, 1850; T.W.A. 740 from N.Y.; London, 1650; Alitalia 452, to Athens and Rome; T.W.A. 741, to Athens, Rome, and Vienna; 1402; El Al 209, to Athens, Paris and N.Y. 2000.

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**Today's Postbag****The Weather**

Mr. Chayman	26	25	26	25
Tiberias	37	26	35	34
Haifa Port	69	38	30	28
Nazareth	64	30	28	28
Tel Aviv Kirya	29	26	27	27
Tel Aviv Port	77	30	26	27
Lydda Airport	47	28	30	28
Jerusalem	36	26	27	28
Bnei-Sheva	37	19	21	20
Eilat	25	26	28	28

“A” Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Maximum temp. C) Maximum temp. yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

**ARRIVALS**

Mr. Benjamin Mintz, Deputy Knesset Speaker, after a three-week visit to the U.S. in connection with the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, Dr. Martha Elliot, Professor of Public Health at Harvard University, for a visit as guest of the Health Ministry, the Swiss air.

**DEPARTURES**

Mr. Reuven Barkatt, Head of the Histadrut's Press Department, for Nicosia, to represent the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions at a symposium on “Industrial Cooperation,” together with Mr. Y. Meshel, who will represent the Histadrut (by El Al).

Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a member of President Eisenhower's Science Advisory Committee, after a week's visit as guest of the Weizmann Institute, by El Al.

Mr. Yosef Marder, M.M., for France, (by El Al).

Aviva Derot, a member of the “Carmel” Scout troop in Haifa, to represent Israel at the World Scout Jamboree to be held in Copenhagen, by El Al.

Mr. Levy Bakstansky, General Secretary of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, and Mrs. Bakstansky, after a two-week visit, (Mrs. Theodore Hirsch).

**FIVE THOUSAND** tons of cement as well as various sample exports left Eilat port this week for East and South Africa. Seaplane passengers included vaccines, sixth, sanitary goods and eggs.

**THE APPEAL** of Israel Ben-Zion, who was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment after confessing to 154 cases of theft and burglary, was rejected on Thursday by the Supreme Court in Jerusalem, because it “had no substance.”

**THE EXTENDED** No. 1 bus route to Jerusalem will begin functioning on Sunday. It will run from Bnei-Hakarem, Sd. Herzl, Romema, Mahane Yehuda, the old Commercial Centre, returning via the main Post Office, Mahane Yehuda, Sd. Herzl, Kiryat Moshe and Bnei-Hakarem. A special branch line will connect the extended route with Bayit Vagan.

**THE NEWLY-OPENED** Cosmetics Department in the Hamashbir store on Herzl Street, Dizengoff Circle, Tel Aviv, is selling cosmetics at 10 per cent of the retail price, the shop has announced.

**THE READING** room of the Zionist Archives in Jerusalem will be closed for repairs from July 26 to 30.

**AN EXHIBITION** of paintings by Bat Yam elementary school children was opened in the town's Cultural Centre on Wednesday evening by Mayor D. Ben-Ari.

**Burmese Minister Leaves for Home**

Jerusalem Post Reporter

**TEL AVIV.** — The outgoing Burmese Minister, U Tin Maung Gyi, and his wife were the guests of honour at a dinner given by the Histadrut executive on Wednesday, their last night in Israel before leaving for home.

They left from Lydda Airport with their family on Thursday, and were seen off by the Burmese Ambassador Htin Maung, and the Acting Chief of Protocol, Mr. A. Gilboa. The Minister had spent 10 months in Israel.

In spending his final evening in the country as the guest of the Histadrut and in greeting the nation through the labour movement, U Tin Maung Gyi said he was giving expression to the fact that the Histadrut represented the majority of the nation, and that the first contacts between Burma and Israel were made through the Labour Federation.

Bidding farewell to the guests, the Acting Secretary General of the Histadrut, Mr. Reuven Barkatt, declared that “Burma is our first love” in our relations with the states of Asia and Africa.

Mr. Barkatt also recalled that Burma had been the first Asian country to extend a friendly hand to Israel. “We will try never to fall that friendship,” he promised.

**Ernst and Margot Hamburger**

invite all relatives and friends to the BAR MITZVAH of their son

**YAIR**

which will take place on Saturday, July 4, 1958, 8.15 a.m. at the “Bud Shalom” Synagogue, 67 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.

Reception between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. at the WIZO CLUB, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.

Please regard this as a personal invitation.

We deeply regret to announce the death of our mother, mother-in-law and grandmother

**Paula Murray**

in London, on June 17, 1958.

Murray Family, London & Reading

Moss Family, Tel Aviv

**Tel Aviv and Haifa Cinemas May Join Jerusalem Strike**

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Cinemas in Tel Aviv and Haifa may close down on Sunday following the decision of the members of the Cinema Workers' Union in the two cities, at a joint meeting here, to support their striking colleagues in Jerusalem.

**Decision Today On J'lem Council Meeting**

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem cinema owners' association rejected a committee proposal suggested by Mr. Devi Katz, acting head of the Labour Relations Department, aimed at ending the fortnight-old strike.

Mr. Katz proposed that the owners agree to limit the number of monthly shows from 75 to 76 in September and from 76 to 74 in April.

Negotiations are continuing with Mr. A. Arest (Abdu Ha'avoda) whose defection from the coalition last month touched off the present coalition crisis.

It appears that an agreement may be reached between Abdu Ha'avoda and the committee (Mapai and the Progressives) before the Council meets on the return of Abdu Ha'avoda.

This would mean that the non-confidence vote would fail, since Mr. Arest holds the deciding vote. If no agreement is reached, and he decides to abstain, the present coalition would still remain in office.

**ILO Again Squashes Anti-Israel Motion**

Post Political Correspondent

“Egypt and the Suez Canal, 1948-1959, A Record of Lawlessness,” is the title of a pamphlet, published this week by the Foreign Ministry, which records violations by Egypt of its own pledges to act in accordance with its international commitments on free passage through the Canal.

The pamphlet lists 12 vessels bound to or from Israel that were detained in the Canal during the past seven years. The acts of arbitrariness committed in the Suez Canal by the German envoys were committed in spite of the Security Council resolution of September 1, 1951, which demanded an end to restrictions on commercial shipping in the waterway, the booklet reveals.

Interest by the U.A.R. with international shipping includes detention and confiscation of cargoes, searches of ships on Cairo's “black list” of previous calls at Haifa, and the confinement and detention of ship crews.

The booklet recalled the politics of the U.A.R. with international shipping, including detention and confiscation of cargoes, searches of ships on Cairo's “black list” of previous calls at Haifa, and the confinement and detention of ship crews.

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## THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, June 24, 1955. 26 Sheva 5715 — El Hizbaj 1575.

YESTERDAY'S renewed rioting in the South African resort and port town of Durban, after the outbreak of violence exactly a week ago, has again brought into focus both the measure of African frustration in the Union and the grim determination of the South African Police to beat down the rioters, who again were mostly women. It is the women who lead all demonstrations now, political or otherwise. They care less for their jobs than the men and unlike them do not yet carry the passbooks that control the lives and movements of all Bantu men. Moreover, it is women, too, who lead the illicit liquor industry.

These riots break out after thousands of gallons of confiscated beer had been destroyed. Illegally brewing is the only "industry" in African hands. The "Queens" are already part of the country's folklore, and the illegal shebeens (as these "speakeasies" have come to be known) are in turn the meeting places of budding African intellectuals, revolutionaries, gangsters, prostitutes and the average amiable African who regards them as friendly. If risky, pubs, the sale of liquor of any kind except a mild "kafir beer" (dispensed in state-owned beerhalls) is forbidden by law.

Cracking down on the still deprives the backyard brewers of their livelihood and the customers of their only recreation and meeting place. (Brewing native beer is an old tribal custom.) Bootleg white man's liquor costs twice as much as local skoekie. The present state of the traffic recalls to some extent the American Prohibition days with their strange partnership between the respectable people who only want to drink and relax and the gangsters who make their fortune by catering to this need.

Durban has a third hapless element — the biggest concentration of Indians in the country, largely leaderless, voiceless, and with no thought of ever emigrating to a teeming India they have never seen. A small merchant class, they are regarded by their African customers as exploiters. The riots of 1948 — the worst in the Union's history — left scores of Durban's Indians dead in the streets, an expression of this resentment.

Africans in Durban and elsewhere cannot earn more than a sixth of the average white man's salary, at best. Only a few shillings remain for rent. The luckier live in tiny houses in locations. Most exist in tin and paper shanties like those of Cato Manor, scene of the present disturbances. With commendable courage, the administrator of Durban's African Affairs Department has pointed out that resentment will continue to flare into violence unless the African is paid a better wage and given better living conditions. The Union Government, in projection of its apartheid policy, is working on a plan to create a number of "bantustans" which are to be all-African areas under African administration. The plan is opposed by powerful business, industrial and mining interests, who are also naturally against higher wages. Others consider complete "apartheid" impractical.

But unless something is done to take the edge off African resentment, suburban life in South Africa will grow more and more dangerous.

### Iraels to Lecture At Dental Parley

Prof. A. Brzesinski, of the Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, and Dr. I. Gedalia, of the School's Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, will lecture at the Conference of the European Organization for Research on Fluorine and Dental Caries Prophylaxis, being held in Fava from July 2 to 6.

Dr. Gedalia has already left for Italy, while Prof. Brzesinski is leaving next Thursday.

## Cyprus: Peace without Quiet



When Greece regained her independence from Turkey in 1828, her main backer was the British Government. During the Cyprus unrest these three roles were somewhat mixed up. But Cypriots, watched by Archbishop Makarios, turned out in procession in Greek national costume last Good Friday to commemorate the 138th anniversary of the revolution.

By NAHUM PUNDAK

NICOSIA. —

THINGS have certainly changed in Cyprus since the London agreement was signed. For the first time in history the Cypriots are going to be independent and manage their own affairs. Today the "murder-mile" is again just Ledra Street, Nicosia's main shopping centre. Greek schoolchildren can again be cycling to school instead of being transported in armoured buses, and the lovely Kyrenia Castle and its harbour are again open for visitors. For all the underground fighters who were interested in the British were released.

The British are going to leave before next April, but they have already stopped bothing you much about it. Instead, after they try to keep up the routine, they are going to give up Cyprus altogether. They are going to keep two military bases with approximately 13,000 soldiers, but not for very long.

End to Bases

The Greeks are not going to be satisfied with half a victory. And even though the Prime Minister Designate, Archbishop Makarios, who is considered to be the most moderate by most British, would like to give in and leave the bases alone, the left-wing groups in Cyprus organized by Akel, the Communist Party, are going to press the point in order to make political profit. Edna, which is the National Greek Front formed by members of the



"Eli says 1:1 is nothing to write home about, but he had never even heard of football when he lived in Lodz."

YESTERDAY'S PRESS COMMENT

### Arming Germany Protested

Lamerhav (Abud Ha'avoda) reacts to the news published on Wednesday in "Der Spiegel," a West German weekly, that a Haifa firm has signed a contract to sell arms to West Germany. The paper opposes rearming Germany, whether East or West, and says that its objections are not that politics are rooted in a painful Jewish experience, and Jewish history during the past three decades cried out against the very thought of so, perhaps, a deal.

Ha'aretz (non-party) says that the crisis in the Jerusalem Municipal Council can be resolved, since it turns on the question of an investigation by a Municipal Committee of a Haredi group both sides to meet half-way and compromise.

Davar (Hatzadot) calls attention to the fact that the crisis stirred up by Abud Ha'avoda in the Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Natanya municipalities is absolutely nothing to do with government. It bluntly tells Abud Ha'avoda for Grivas to publish his biography, which will be the official story of EOKA, then we may have to fight them again and every piece of information they may get will stay be of use tomorrow," he said.

"Some believe they will but some don't. Maybe they will leave and then hope to return in case there are inter-communal riots. Then we may have to fight them again and every piece of information they may get will stay be of use tomorrow," he said.

"Some believe they will but some don't. Maybe they will leave and then hope to return in case there are inter-communal riots. Then we may have to fight them again and every piece of information they may get will stay be of use tomorrow," he said.

"They don't want to tell their secrets, because they plan to fight us when the British leave."

But whatever may be the reason, the EOKA people do not want to talk.

Copyright by arrangement with "Dear Hashava."

TECHNION

Israel Institute of Technology

TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL, HAIFA.

Registration for the departments of MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL TECHNICIANS continues.

Graduates of similar departments of 4-year Technical High Schools will be admitted to a course of one year's duration. Graduates of 3-year Vocational Schools will also be admitted to a 2-year course (first year preparatory course).

Military Service will be postponed until termination of the course.

Gifted pupils of restricted means will be granted a considerable reduction in tuition fees.

After meeting all requirements, and following a period of practical work in industry, the graduates of these departments will be admitted to courses of Certificate Technicians.

Registration and particulars of the school's curriculum at: The School's Secretariat, P.O.B. 4910, Haifa.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

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## Hatzerim's Members To Stay One More Month

By ZEVE SCHUL

MEMBERS of Kyutat

Hatzerim may stay on at their settlement for one more month, thus postponing their final decision to abandon it. The Jerusalem Post learns.

The majority of the Secretariat of the Ihud Hakvutzot, which Hatzerim is affiliated with, oppose abandoning the site on principle, though they are fully aware of the sight of the 70 settlers and their 80 children who have struggled against the dust-swept loess plains for the past 12 years without being able to eke out a minimum living.

Hatzerim, straddling the slope of a mound several kilometres west of Beersheba, was one of the first settlements to be founded in 1948.

Its settlers were Boy Scouts

and Girls from Haifa and Jerusalem and their received

4,000 dunams which were

then thought suitable for

mixed farming. The proximity of the settlement to Beersheba held out promise for industrial projects as well as a market for their milk and eggs.

Field crops, however, gave

persistently low yields, rarely exceeding one-third the average of other Negev settlements.

The cause later turned out to be the high salinity of the soil.

Successive years of experiments, which included the introduction of new plant species and crop rotation, failed to show any improvement.

One expert finally suggested

washing the soil with quantities of water costing about IL200 a dunam.

But even then, the specialists were unwilling to guarantee results.

Scopical of "Washing"

The Ihud Hakvutzot, which

is affiliated with the

Settlers' Agency, has

raised help in covering the

cost of the 140,000 needed for "washing."

The settlers were, how-

ever, reported sceptical,

despite their attachment to

the homes they had built in

the Negev.

"Whatever their decision, it

will be binding on the Se-

cretariat of our movement,"

said an Ihud spokesman. The Post.

## AFRICA ON THE MARCH

By COHEN LEIBOVITZ

LONDON (O.P.N.S.)

THE political map of Af-

rica is changing with such

surprising rapidity that it

is difficult to keep up with its changes.

There are 52 territories

in the continent with a

total population of about

230m. people. Fewer than

one-third of these territories

are independent.

There are 10 independent

countries: Egypt, Tunisia,

Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, the Sudan, Morocco and South Africa.

Their total population is

92m. which is more than

one-third of all the inhabi-

tants.

Another five —

Niger, British and French

Cameroon, French Togo-

land, and Somalia — will get

their independence by next

year. This will bring the

total number of independent

countries up to 14. The differ-

ence of one is due to the

fact that the British Camer-

oon will join either Nigeria

or the French Cameroun when

it becomes independent.

By then considerably

more than half of all the

people of Africa — 13m. —

will have gained freedom.

Field crops, however, gave

shortly. The other British

territories are relatively small.

Sierra Leone in West Africa, with a popu-

lation of about 2m. It has

internal self-government and

a wholly African Cabinet and

Parliament.

What remains of the British

territories is "bits and pieces," territories

that are too small ever to

constitute a nation. They

are the three High Commission

Territories in Southern Africa:

Bechuanaland and

Swaziland; British So-

maliland, which is expected

eventually to link up with

Somalia; the clove island of

Zanzibar off the coast of

Kenya

## Economic News from Abroad

### Taming the Rhone

While France looks towards Salbrune "oil and natural gas" to close her "energy gap" in four years, great strides are also being made in developing the country's hydro-electric resources. The fifth of the Rhone barrages, north of Montelimar, is nearing completion to bring the project to 6,600 mwh. next year, i.e. 11 per cent of the national total. Work will begin in 1960 on barrages on the middle Rhone, and later on the river's upper and lower flow.

## THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1959

Mr. Dinstein's announcement that the 1958/59 budget year ended with a \$34m. foreign currency surplus to have been misappropriated under-standing.

Aircar for Sale

While the British-made "hovercraft" has attracted worldwide attention, perhaps wider practical use is expected for the "aircar" developed by the American Curtiss-Wright Corporation, which also rides on a cushion of low pressure air and can travel on land, water, and even water. The aircar can carry from one to four passengers and can range from 50 to 200 horsepower, which is less than that developed by some current American cars. While the "hovercraft" has just emerged from the test stage, the "aircar" is available. Israel goods are liable to higher customs duties and the same has been the case hitherto in countries in GATT.

A policy of expansion with the idea that surpluses will be used to help to finance imports if it is based on sound economic principles. If it is not the old and new companies lose their invested capital and the government the large amounts of foreign currency paid for the machinery, the cost of the buildings and the new towns. Exportability depends on the comparative advantages which the country enjoys in the production of a particular commodity, such as the supply of raw materials, or more efficient production.

Considering the sums involved, what are the relative advantages of Israel's textile mills that make the government planners so sure that all the new enterprises will be utilized between manufacture and the responsible government officials, no explanation was forthcoming.

Canada's Recovery

Raw materials: Local cotton growing does not facilitate calculations for export production. The price for American type cotton paid by spinners averages IL2,400 per kg. Italian or Japanese cotton can import cheap Syrian cotton at 18 s. per kg. (40 s. per kg.) and in order to compete, the Israeli government would have to calculate local cotton at an exchange rate of IL2= \$1 in addition to the subsidies paid to cotton growers. Kishon cotton is now offered CIF New Europe ports at 23 s. per kg. (74 s. per kg.), but the cheapest equivalent CIF Haifa costs 80 s. and local Pima cotton, IL available 86 s. (In that case government pays IL to the grower — i.e. an exchange rate of IL2.80=\$1.) The price of wool or wool-top imports into Israel will be higher than for French or Belgian mills which have the advantage of their own cleaning and sorting. It is evident that no comparative advantage can be deducted from textile raw materials.

Production costs: None of Israel's textile mills has reached the workmen efficiency of modern American or new European textile mills. If the H.O.K. rate (hours worked) is maintained, it is clear that the cost of production will be higher than for French or Belgian mills which have the advantage of their own cleaning and sorting. It is evident that no comparative advantage can be deducted from textile raw materials.

Japan Raises Export

The Japanese Supreme Council on Foreign Trade has set a target for 1959 export of nearly IL200m. An increase of one-seventh over the figures actually achieved last year. Japan expects to gain considerably from a general expansion of world trade. However, there is a general fear that Japanese exports of consumer goods, and in particular of textiles to European countries will be hit by import restrictions and competition from China. The Ministry of Trade recommends that the government looks into the import components of investment, exports and public expenditure have of late been rising slightly.

However, the feeling that utmost care should be taken to avoid any non-essential spending of foreign currency may be dissipated once the public becomes aware that this economy regime is not due to an actual shortage of resources but to a deliberate intention to prepare for the rainy day, either by the accumulation of reserves or by the reduction of short-term liabilities, in order to bolster the country's credit position abroad.

The point should therefore be rubbed in much more diligently than hitherto. In a sense we are just now entering the test period for our economic stability, when the equilibrium which has been gradually achieved by a mixture of hard work and good luck has to be maintained, not by administrative controls and fiscal agencies but by popular consent and incacity. Or, to put this in more practical terms, by democratic support for the administrative ways and means necessary to keep the Israeli economy slim, prudent and prosperous. Even if it is not now afford to indulge in a bit more luxury — if it did not care to look farther ahead.

with the ultimate target of generating 15,000m. kwh. annually from it. Moreover, the state-controlled Compagnie Nationale du Rhone is required to provide irrigation for adjoining agricultural areas. When completed, the river will be navigable as far as Chalon-sur-Saone for shipping of up to 15,000 tons.

### Austria's Steelmakers

The state-owned VOEST steel company in Austria is going to increase its capacity by 1,300 tons and add another 1,300 tons at a later stage. It will thus become one of Europe's major steel producers. The company is also negotiating with the U.S. Steel Corporation for the construction of an LD-steel works with a maximum capacity of 20,000 tons. The LD oxygen process of making steel which was developed in Austria is now used under license in many parts of the world, and will be applied in plants under-construction in the U.S., Japan (three plants), Spain, Italy, Portugal and Brazil.

Worsted mills have cut production and dismissed workers, but nevertheless the addition of 17,000 spindles is under negotiation. The production capacity of the weaving mills for domestic home demand is limited and new licenses are licensed and if all projects under negotiation are realized, production capacity will be doubled. The investments involve tens of millions of dollars for equipment, large amounts for buildings, and in some cases new towns are being built around the projected factories.

A policy of expansion with the idea that surpluses will be used to help to finance imports if it is based on sound economic principles. If it is not the old and new companies lose their invested capital and the government the large amounts of foreign currency paid for the machinery, the cost of the buildings and the new towns. Exportability depends on the comparative advantages which the country enjoys in the production of a particular commodity, such as the supply of raw materials, or more efficient production.

Considering the sums involved, what are the relative advantages of Israel's textile mills that make the government planners so sure that all the new enterprises will be utilized between manufacture and the responsible government officials, no explanation was forthcoming.

For certain standard textile goods even an exchange rate of IL2=\$1 is insufficient as a recently approved export

## Textile Plans Hazardous

### Development Projects Need Expert Checking

PRESENT development plans for the textile industry seem to aim at substantial overproduction in order to force the surplus onto the export market. The existing 12,000 spindles will probably produce more than the domestic market consumes, and some mills have cut working time and dismissed employees. Nevertheless, the addition of 125,000 more spindles is proceeding or is being planned. The 13,000 worsted spindles now in operation have already produced large quantities for export, but for the most part, especially in the development areas, will often exceed the total shipping expenses of the European competitor. With few exceptions, shipping rates are higher for Israeli exporters than for European suppliers.

Trade agreements, preferential tariffs, etc.: In previous years, certain agreements in licensing for which customers were prepared to pay premiums. With the continuation of liberalization in most of our customer countries, these advantages are now almost non-existent. Preferential tariffs are in most cases to Israel's disadvantage. For example, in the British Commonwealth, Israel goods are liable to higher customs duties and the same has been the case hitherto in countries in GATT.

Export incentives, exchange rates and purchasing power parity: In previous years, the relatively high prices in the domestic market gave ample incentive to us to export. Premiums to import goods for sale on the local market. Once surplus goods find the home market, prices will drop to cost price or even lower, as has happened already for some textiles. The exchange rate of IL2.80=\$1 is much lower than the purchasing power parity and the higher rates granted for industrial exports is insufficient to balance the higher cost of raw materials, higher production costs, excessive transport charges etc.

Planning consultants: In previous years, government authorities sought the advice of expert consultants, such as the Economic Advisory Staff or others, in the case of much smaller investments. The officials in charge of planning have not been fully aware of their abilities, but in view of the large amounts now involved, it might be useful to check the development plans once more and possibly with someone with an industrial and economic background.

F.M.

**EXPORTABILITY OF COTTON YARN**

Sales price of cotton yarn CIF Scandinavia		Less CIF expenses	
Less commission for two agents		50 s. per kg.	110 s. per kg.
Buyer's price		50 s. per kg.	110 s. per kg.
Less value added tax		50 s. per kg.	110 s. per kg.
Cost of 1.1 kg. rawmaterial @ 65 s.		50 s. per kg.	110 s. per kg.
Resulting added value		7 s. per kg.	7 s. per kg.
For than 7 s. per kg., the government has to pay:			
For spinning		IL 500 per kg.	
For packing		IL 100 per kg.	
Port charges		IL 200 per kg.	
Trucking		IL 200 per kg.	
		IL 700 per kg.	

faulty management is more responsible than high wages and social benefits: in others, it is the other way around. In many instances, the producer has given up his struggle for bringing down production costs and relies instead on government help in one form or another.

This would not be so dangerous could we be sure that government help would be given only for a certain promotion period; that once exports found their legs abroad they would be able to reach their market without artificial props. But relevance on official help in one form or another has not diminished in recent years; on the contrary, it has grown. And if the government tries to promote exports by premiums on a vast scale, the financial burden will become unbearable.

### Local Market Factor

It has often been argued that there is only one way to pay for exports and that is by charging high prices on the domestic market. Let the local consumer finance exports and pay dearly for what he buys. If by a certain promotion period; that once exports found their legs abroad they would be able to reach their market without artificial props. But relevance on official help in one form or another has not diminished in recent years; on the contrary, it has grown. And if the government tries to promote exports by premiums on a vast scale, the financial burden will become unbearable.

### Inefficient Plants

The reason for our high prices is not our excessively low productive capacity.

Some of our products are expensive because the factories are small and inefficient.

On the other hand, much equipment is either not used at all, or used only partially because there are no markets for capacity production.

There is therefore little reason to believe that the establishment of new plants in itself will automatically bring prices down and thus pave the way for competitive selling on the world market.

On the contrary, there is serious ground for the fear that added production that does not pay heed to marketing possibilities will endanger enterprises already on the way to becoming competitive.

The very fact that the government promotes exports by premiums on a vast scale, the financial burden will become unbearable.

However, some preparations

containing vitamin B have been reduced in price, as a result of the lowering of the price of vitamin B on the world market.

High costs are not always the result of the same cause. In some instances

rad textile mills in comparison with those in other exporting countries.

Geographical advantages, shipping, local transport, etc. With no chance to sell textiles to neighbouring countries, no advantage can be gained from cheaper freight rates. European competitors have the benefit of special rail tariffs to the ports, but Israeli manufacturers must depend on very expensive road transport. The cost of trucking raw material from the port and of export to the port, especially in the development areas, will often exceed the total shipping expenses of the European competitor. With few exceptions, shipping rates are higher for Israeli exporters than for European suppliers.

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Production of specialties and fancy goods: It seems evident that in the mass production of standard goods no comparative advantage over other countries can be expected and that the superiority with some losses to the economy. The only justification for additional production capacity would be for the production of certain items in demand on the world market, but with production problems which limit overall production. Such a line normally requires not only expert know-how but also special equipment which normally no import licenses are granted as government officials are seldom prepared to license equipment which they do not know. This is one of the reasons why eventually the new enterprises will be equipped with more or less identical machinery to those goods which have the least chance of success as exports.

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F.M.

that cotton goods spun and woven of Long Staple cotton last many times longer but don't cost much more. Let me assure you that Pima 50/50/2 makes a lovely shirt. But it won't last any longer than any Ata or cotton with a similar quality. It is a great deal more (price for 50/1 American Cotton IL5,500 per kg. and for 60/2 Pima IL10,50 per kg.)

Please understand that I am not attacking Pima cotton. My firm has been growing it successfully for three years and will continue to do so as soon as the Dollar-Israel Pound ratio again moves in its favour. For the time being, we will either grow cotton in Israel or import American type cotton and it will be a great deal more (price for 50/1 American Cotton IL5,500 per kg. and for 60/2 Pima IL10,50 per kg.)

Chief of these is restricted convertibility and most observers interpreted the reference as meaning that sterling would be made convertible to residents in the sterling area, and not to non-residents, as it is now.

Imports of British Government's intentions was given in the month when a Government spokesman, commenting on the "healthy and satisfactory" state of the British economy, said it was intended to pursue a policy of dismantling the few economic restrictions that still remain.

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Exports Show Uneven Progress

Jerusalem Post Reporter

After the disappointing

standstill of exports in

1958, the rising trend has

been resumed this year, though progress is rather spotty and uneven. The detailed figures issued for the first four months show an aggregate increase of 55.5%, i.e. some 8 per cent of the results for the comparable period a year ago. However, 33.5m. of this has been achieved by the diamond industry which has already fully recovered from last year's sharp decline and is now

achieved by the Pima growing.

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# Women and Veterans, Play!

Sports Can Be Found for All Who are Interested

By PHILIP GILLON

WHEN I walk through the streets I'm afraid that I think Israel women are fat and unathletic," declared a woman basketball-player from Scandinavia apologetically, but firmly, over Kol Yisrael. Although some of the more expert can find many glorious opportunities to prove her rule, there can be little doubt that the lady is right: most of the figures, and all the statistics, prove her point by excessive curves. Israel has some women swimmers and athletes, a few players of tennis, basketball and volleyball, but generally it is clear that Israel considers games a minor pastime.

But this statement is subject to the further qualification that it is a pursuit deemed suitable only for the young. Men who have passed a certain age are expected to confine their energy to politics or anti-Sabbath-breaking demonstrations.

A middle-aged man of principle may have a bric-a-brac as an opponent without loss of face but he would be considered dangerously eccentric if he were to put the shot in a competition. Even Ben-Gurion's early morning walks are considered with affectionate amusement to be minor aberrations, forgivable in genius, few Americans (apart from un-American extreme left wingers) sneer at President Eisenhower's passion for golf and fishing as a mental and physical corrective to the strains of high office.

## Natural Cricketers

Thus Israel's greatest sporting need is for games suitable for women and older men. In a recent article "Sports Illustrated" (referred to in a report to The Jerusalem Post by Jessie Zel

Lurie on May 29) Mr. Gerald Holland urged Israelis to take up hurling, a sport conducive to speed and considerable body movement. Colossal is his insistence that the road to democracy is through hurling. Personally I am convinced that Israelis would make natural cricketers, playing with the dash and effervescence of West Indians like Constantine. But all these games will be confined to young men and will provide neither exercise nor relaxation for women or the elderly. More suitable games to meet our needs are bowls, golf and tennis.

Bowlers will deny vehemently that bowls is an "old men's game" and will quote numerous examples of comparatively young men who preferred rolling a wood to hitting a smaller ball. Sir Francis Drake was in his late forties when he "stooped" to meet our needs are bowls, golf and tennis.

Another obvious game for the mature is golf. It is to be hoped that the course at Orde Wingate's will be used by many groups and will not end up only as an attraction for tourists or "Anglo-Saxons."

Like bowls, and indeed all games, golf cannot afford to be confined to one area.

The enthusiasts must start thinking (and raising money) for a second course in the South. Even a nine-hole course, preferably in Ashkelon, would open the game to enthusiasts far from Caesarea — Ashkelon was also a Herodian city, so the two spots have much in common.

Few games can be as strenuous as a hard set of singles in tennis — but the airmen doles played officially should not be too great for the less heroic. There seems to be a vague assumption in some sporting circles in Israel that tennis is not a game for the masses like soccer. Certainly it does not offer the same scope for team spirit as the "poor man's soccer," and obviously it can be played by only four people at a time, on the other hand far smaller areas are required (an all-important factor here) and the principles are easy to learn, if not to master. The Tennis Association is campaigning for tennis in the schools, hoping to find tennis clubs, but it is also important to provide relaxation for adults.

A natural choice for Israel's younger women is basketball. For some reason this is primarily a man's game here, a limitation to be deplored. The difficulties are to be organized as much as reluctance to play. Table tennis is popular among women.

In the bad old days of the Dispersion sport was suspect as an aspect of an alien culture in opposition to Judaism. But now that we are a normal people who have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers. The reigning bowls champion of the world, Pinkie Mandlitz, is a South African Jew; age or sex.

Israel has two bowling greens to date, one at Ramat Gan and the other at Savyon. The game needs the stimulation of additional competition and there has been talk for some years of building another one in Ashkelon. South African Jews have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers.

The reigning bowls champion of the world, Pinkie Mandlitz, is a South African Jew; age or sex.

and finished his game" before polishing off the Spanish Armada. Charles I was approximately the same age when he played those melancholy "rubbers of bowls" which preceded his execution. There seems to be a vague assumption in some sporting circles in Israel that tennis is not a game for the masses like soccer. Certainly it does not offer the same scope for team spirit as the "poor man's soccer," and obviously it can be played by only four people at a time, on the other hand far smaller areas are required (an all-important factor here) and the principles are easy to learn, if not to master. The Tennis Association is campaigning for tennis in the schools, hoping to find tennis clubs, but it is also important to provide relaxation for adults.

Modern Complex

Spread out over its 170 dunams, the Wingate Institute comprises a spacious, modern main building, including halls, library and offices; a fine gymnasium, dormitory, three basketball and four volleyball courts, a running track and the rudiments of a soccer pitch. There are green lawns, numerous flower beds, while 15,000 poplar eucalyptus and pine trees have been planted. The Wingate Institute is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, and its Director is 58-year-old, white-haired Baruch Bagg, whose devotion to the school has become legendary in sporting circles.

To date, ILR600,000 has been invested in the Institute, about half contributed by the Education Ministry. For the 1959/60 fiscal year, the Ministry has allocated a "maintenance allowance" of ILR37,000. Since 1942, other funds have come from South Africa's Herman Kallenbach (ILR000), the American Fund, for

named after Bob Kippeth.

No Refrigerator

Much has still to be done at the Institute. Though often preparing five meals a day for 150 persons, there is still no refrigerator.

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## Israel Swim Suits Go Swimming in Style

By Diana Lerner

SWIM suits by Gottex, Diva and Kovacs are finding a slow but sure way into foreign markets on three continents. "Made in Israel" may soon be the mark of smart styling in beachwear as in knitwear, fashion experts from abroad are saying.

This week those firms (all originally from Czechoslovakia), showed their 1959 models to the Israel public and at special showings to buyers from Switzerland, the U.S. and Turkey arranged by the Israel Company for Fairs and Exhibitions.

Davida Hirschfeld is Gottex, one-time raincoat manufacturer, who switched to bathing suits four years ago, and has not only outdistanced its rivals, but has come out as number 28 in Israel's total export figures, with a staggering close to \$100,000 worth of exports in 1958. Holder of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry's Approved Exporter certificate, the firm, which began with a modest South African and Maltese market to the tune of some \$50,000 three years ago, now does business with 26 countries and this year, large as a result of their exhibition at the N.Y. World Trade Fair, also extended its field to Canada and the U.S.

Employing a staff of over 200, the firm is managed by Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb, he a Czech industrialist, she a small town woman with a high talent for turning European fashion trends into original designs that have won admiration everywhere. She has briefly interrupted her work on next year's line to attend the Milan Textile Fair, to which she was especially invited.

In addition to making still further inroads into foreign markets, she will, on her return, concentrate on beachwear, so that one can commute to the beach in a complete outfit without having to change. All one will have to do is peel off the layers: shirt, cape, jacket, skirt or shorts. One was shown at a fashion show sponsored by Tei Aviv WIZO at the Accademia Hotel this week.

This year's fashions are the lastest suit in one piece with bright flower print design. Pastel colours are in the lead. Blacks, navies and deep blues are taking a back seat as embossed "light backgrounds, and two tones are combined. There are a few strapless attractions but in the main the bodies have a blouse effect with either wide straps or brief, off-the-shoulder sleeves creating a variety of flattery necklines. If you don't have much neck, you can still hide behind a tie front, but most of today's winners are following the French line. In addition to lastex, Gottex is using French *velours* (also a stretch-yarn fabric) and a good deal of cotton. Terry-cloth two pieces, just bedeux and shorts, sets for junior figures, are also popular.

Among the most exciting

thongs this firm featured at the WIZO show was a marvellous combination of apricot and pale green, with an airy, fluid line coming from the square-necked bodice to the truffle skirt, whose motif was carried on the wide shoulder bands. The green of the suit was matched to the apricot jacket with a green lining turning down also on the wide lapels.

Another splendid colour combination was created with white latex, thinning out with tiny embroidered violets spilled above and below the waist to form a contour belt. The tiny flower design was repeated on the shoulder straps, and the suit was topped by a shimmering purple coat with a giant circular striped white skirt.

A pink stretch latex costume with a silver leaf motif showed originality in the choice of material, whilst a white latex with a barrel shaped skirt tapering into brief pants, embroidered all around, was unusual in styling.

Then there was also a silk shantung cape with gold thread, worn over an eggshell latex whose round double collar dropped down the rear into a low scoop back. One cotton suit striped in black, white and orange had a wide wrap-around

skirt of the same material, caught at the waist with a large flower.

Some of the models shown

caught the WIZO guests at the Accademia will be featured at Gottex' forthcoming television programme in Montreal.

With some trepidation I accept an invitation for the renaming of the fishing boat "Bostonian" in which I trepidly accompanied brother and from England. But is now re-registered to Israel flag and will receive a suitable name. Also invited are 15 beauty queens with their attendants and all the boat-minded people in the district. Our claim is that I am reminded myself, though I recognize their necessity for voyagers, and cannot in fact understand the passion for the sea which seems to have affected my landlubber family. Brothers, whose contact with the sea is unchanced, were a bit, both with beards and took to scaring while son, without any encouragement at all, will entertain nothing but a naval career. Hope he does not think that a beard is a pre-requisite.

WITH a great deal of shouting we get underway. Large crowds of men are with difficulty dissuaded from following the beauty queens on board. The beauty queens are down the way alongside shouting advice to the lucky ones that managed to embark. Brother, who is not exactly a ladies' man, retreats into his beard and gives an imitation of the Admiral on the bridge. Son, who does not recognize the existence of any other, manages to address him casts his eyes about in an agony of embarrassment and pretends to be deaf. He does not raise his eyes to the horizon in case they should accidentally fall on one of them.

WHEN we come opposite to Nahariya, Miss Israel smashes a bottle of champagne on the bow and calls the boat "Alisa." The original Alisa, in her best dress with a nylon petticoat that she insists on showing to everyone, is too busy admiring herself to notice what is going on. The Nahariya flag breaks out on the mast amid loud cheers, and someone releases a flock of doves to find their way home. (Some analogy here between the boat and the Ark but cannot work it out at the moment.) One of the beauty queens creates a diversion by climbing onto the roof of the engine room and from there almost slipping into the sea. Son is disappointed that there was no chance to use the life belt. Watch him carefully in case he should push anyone so that he can stage a rescue.

AFTER this, everyone begins to sing and dances with great abandon. Cakes and soda water provided by the management are consumed with relish. Champagne is for the boat only. Suddenly remember that I have not been sick and ask if the boat has stabilizers. The Captain says that the sea is like glass but that has never prevented me from being sick. So far, think there must be some other cause. Possibly an intense envy of the beauty queens. Hope the effect will last till I go abroad again.

Joshua Cohen, Assistant Director, Department of Hospitals of Ministry of Health, was a recent visitor at the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation. He is seen here chatting with little Charles Howell of Texas and Nurse Virginia Fling. Dr. Cohen is travelling in the U.S.A. under the auspices of the World Health Organization.

Divas' 1959 export collection. All the Beauty Queen candidates at last week's ceremony appeared in bathing suits for the first time and they were all by Diva.

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## Nehru's Daughter is Political Leader and Woman with a Heart

By Elizabeth Partridge

"ON my last up-country tour, I nearly adopted the bandit queen's only child," said Mr. Nehru's daughter — Indira Gandhi — calmly. "You remember Puff?" she asked as I interviewed her in her father's New Delhi house.

Everyone in India remembers Puff, who until she was shot by the police two years ago, led a murdering band of robbers in Madhya Pradesh (Central India) — galloping through the ravines on a white horse.

"When I visited that area recently, I found that I could help Puff's six-year-old daughter," continued Mrs. Gandhi.

"My first reaction was to adopt her myself — I have two sons and no daughter, as yet."

"Then I said it was fair to single out one child. Besides, who else are the orphans of the police force who were killed fighting Puff's gang?"

"So in the end I may have had a dozen of these unfortunate children — the orphans of both police and bandits — and bring them together in one Children's Home at Allahabad."

As President of India's Congress Party, Indira Gandhi is at 41 leader of the largest free political party in the world. As such she has one of the world's toughest political assignments:

She must galvanize her

espionage 12-year-in-power party so that it can meet the Communist Party's challenge in the 1962 elections and, more immediately, in Kerala.

But the anecdote above shows how unconventionally she goes about her task: first as a woman with a heart, responding to a Puff, and second as a Nehru with a social conscience, considering what is best for a whole group of people.

Indira Gandhi would probably have preferred to devote all her time to social work, particularly among children. She considers this field "most creative, if not the most important, in India today because it's so much easier to put over progressive ideas — for instance about caste discrimination — to the younger generation." But since February she has also shouldered the heavy responsibility of the Congress Presidency as squarely as any man. She has chosen to spend almost three weeks of each month touring the provinces — often in blinding dust-storms and blazing temperatures.

### Sorting Out Squabbles

She feels it essential to get to know local Congress leaders and their problems. She has also tried to sort out their squabbles — mainly based on caste but sometimes on personal rivalries — and to settle where necessary. This is particularly needed in the Communist stronghold of Kerala and also in West Bengal — the future Ruhr of India — where the Communists are making a strong bid to win over the Congress popularity.

Most important, perhaps, Mrs. Gandhi has been appointing committees of young field workers to preach the Congress' doctrine of Social

ism to the masses — to counteract the propaganda of dedicated Communist field workers who say that Congressmen are conservative at heart, too old and out of touch with the land. In fact, she can make her party more genuinely Socialist and bring in new blood. Congress and democracy will lose more ground in the 1962 elections.

### Major Controversy

Unfortunately, along with these organizational problems, Indira Gandhi has also inherited a major controversy within the Congress Party. At heart more than half her party members are violently opposed to socialism, particularly the latest massive land reforms and cooperative farming. The former, though long promised, will break up the large estates — many of them owned by Congressmen or their friends and supporters. Cooperative farming also faced as one more step on the road to Communism.

Both Mr. Nehru and

his daughter have been kept busy protesting that there is to be no coercion. What is really visualized is a voluntary pooling of tiny, uneconomical units of one acre so that a cooperative farm can afford to trace fertilizer and good seeds to replace the primitive methods of individual farming.

"Discipline" is a word Indira Gandhi uses a great deal. She has had to remind quarreling Congressmen of the meaning of party discipline. She has also had to remind them that land reforms and cooperative farming have been passed as part of the Congress programme.

Discipline is something she

doesn't hesitate to impose on herself — or her father for that matter. At a recent Congress meeting she rang the bell and called Mr. Nehru over for an extra speaking time. Amid laughter, he smiled ruefully and sat down.

Both Mr. Nehru and

A NEIGHBOUR came to us during the week, and also, incidentally, to sit with MRS. and do some repairs. She had brought with her some old clothes to darn, and a skirt the hem of which she wanted to turn up in order to keep up with the prevailing fashion.

MRS. in her own home, with all her paraphernalia close at hand, had made the repair — the reverse of a double-size bedsheet, which had been ripped up the centre from top to bottom, repairs to pillowcases, the corners of which had been somewhat mauled in the laundry, and a dozen small pinholes and small holes which, if not attended to immediately, tend to become enormous rips by the time they return from the laundry the second time. Also, a pair of MRS.'s trousers which had frayed at the cuffs and needed attention.

The sheet spread out over the table, looked like an oversized shroud. "How are you going to repair that rip?" the neighbour asked. MRS., dreaming of a sewing machine which she had bought in a small shop from London, replied: "By hand, with tape." First, the rip was drawn together very close to the edges, on the wrong side, and joined with a tiny running stitch. Over this, an inch-wide strip of tape was laid, and was turned down both sides; the ends at top and bottom turned in a fraction and oversewed. No need for elaborate widths or sheeting which have to be turned in both sides all the way down the length.

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Meanwhile, in her eagerness to be fashionable, our neighbour had cut off a little too much at the bottom of her skirt to allow for turning up a hem. "What shall I do now?" she wailed. "It's a straight skirt." MRS. said, "so you don't necessarily have to use bias binding. Sew on this wide tape, and then turn up just a fraction of the material to the right of the turn, so the tape doesn't show. Then sew an invisible hem in the normal way." Which she did. She, too, thinks tape a very useful basket.

Just now they are in bloom with tiny white papilionaceous flowers, nothing to do about them. The beauty of the tree lies in its structure and the rich foliage, consisting of small, heart-shaped, very tough leaves. I had never seen it anywhere else.

## More Gadgets

By Patrick O'Donovan

FROM time to time it is necessary to report on the lunatic fringe of American scientific advance, that is to say upon the gadgets that have been designed or experimented upon. The "Wall Street Journal," a majestic paper aglow with sober pride in America, is a reliable source on these new developments.

Among a series of new gadgets for the wealthy there is an ultrasonic transmitter that will be both neat and portable and will serve to raise or lower the temperature of an oven miles away at home. Another is a cupboard where the clothes will be cleaned overnight by ultrasonic waves.

Already under development is the ultrasonic washer. This sends inaudible sound waves swirling through water which then almost literally blasts dirt off plates and cutlery even the dried remains of eggs.

More complicated is combination freezer-cooker. To use this the housewife prepares food in advance and then sets it in appropriate freezing compartments. She may also set the temperature and timing controls. When the appointed time comes, the frozen food will move to the cooker, and when the entire dinner is complete a bell will sound and the food be presented on a tray. It sounds like a doomsday version of America's most frightful short-cut — the precooked, frozen TV dinner.

"Sponja" De Luxe

There is an experimental

gadget that scrubs, rinses

and dries floors. It dries out

and when it has done its

chores returns to recharge

its batteries.

Within five years there is

the promise of a revolution

in lighting. This is called

electroluminescence. Panels

that contain phosphors can be

made to glow when electric

ity is applied. Almost

anything can be coated with

these phosphors — curtains

table tops, ceilings, and all

of them can become a source

of light.

There is a special drive to

develop these revolutionary

appliances because, appliance

makers insist, the American

housewife is beginning to

resist new models that differ little from their predeces

sors and to resent what she

sees as the manufacturer's

policy of deliberately

planned obsolescence. The

really forward-looking

appliance maker today visual

ises the end of the kitchen

— now, of course, the most

important room in the Ameri

can house. He would "frag

rance" — spreading its

various functions to other rooms:

near cookers, freezers and

disposers beside the TV set,

appliances for hot and cold

drinks in the bedrooms, an

elaboration of equipment for

the radio to the kitchen and

the bathroom and practical kitchen.

All these things, however,

are either experimental or in

the Cadillac class of expen

siveness.

(Copyright)

## New Hope Here For Controlling Diabetes

By Dr. Eliahu Yaron

IT is already 35 years since the discovery of insulin by the Canadian workers Banting and Best, and hundreds of thousands of diabetics the world over owe their lives and freedom from suffering to this stroke of genius.

Oddly enough, in spite of a vast amount of research, the exact way in which insulin acts is still unknown. There are those which act quickly, those which act slowly over 24 or more hours, and variants and mixtures which give intermediate actions.

The disadvantage of insulin treatment is the necessity for the daily injection. The drug cannot be given by mouth. It is not surprising therefore that a search has been going on for many years for a sub-

stitute. As is always the case, the discovery of tolbutamide led to a general search for allied drugs and there are already several on the market of which carbutamide is the best known. These drugs are effective mainly in the mid-range diabetes, those which need to have the same effects as insulin, although it may act in a different way.

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## Sues Wait

THE Cabinet discussed the Suez blockade for the fifth consecutive week. While Israel was invited to a special visit from the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, to again try "quiet diplomacy," his visit to Cairo next week seemed to be the last chance of solving the Suez issue in this way. Measures other than diplomatic ones are believed to have also been considered by the Cabinet.

Cairo seemed to be conscious of Israel's diminishing patience and restraint, and there were reports that it instructed its vessels not to ply the Egypt-Syria route for the time being, leaving the Suez to foreign ships.

Mr. Hammarskjöld is leaving New York today and, after a short rest at his farm home near Malmo in Sweden, he is due to arrive in Cairo next Tuesday for a two-day stay. The Cairo visit is his only Middle East call. The problem is clear: to persuade Nasser to cease unlawful interference with international traffic through the Canal, Israel cargoes included. If there is any willingness on his part not to move military forces or to strike another blow at U.N. prestige an acceptable solution may be found.

## Refugee Report

ANOTHER important Middle East issue was aired with the publication of Mr. Hammarskjöld's report on the Arab refugees. With the present U.N. Relief and Works Agency demands

to resume in June 1960 the U.N. Secretary-General's recom-



mends the continuation of UNRWA "pending the reintegration of the refugees into the economic life of the Near East." Although this program should be followed by further repatriation of settlements, Mr. Hammarskjöld notes in his report that repatriation could only be expected of refugees "wishing to live at peace with their neighbours," thus in fact limiting repatriation to the reintegration of the uniting-of-families programs under which former Arab residents have already returned to Israeli territory."

When discussing "technical considerations" of future UNRWA assistance, Mr. Hammarskjöld's report requires "recognition of the present risks of assistance recipients." The rectified rolls should effect the "deletion of those who are no longer eligible," as "there are at present a considerable number of persons who receive UNRWA assistance to which they are not entitled, mainly those who are fraudulently registered as refugees and those who receive assistance on behalf of the unreported dead."

**B-G Warns**

IN the wake of continuing crises in municipal coalitions, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion last Saturday again uttered a solemn warning, pointing to the deterioration in Israel's democratic life because of the abuse it is suffering at the hands of the party and municipal systems. The occasion was a rather unique gathering of 80 Mapai leaders—Cabinet Ministers, Knesset Members, and Jewish Agency and Histadrut executives—who met for four days at Beit Berl, the party's main seminar centre, primarily to hear lectures by University professors and to discuss matters of social and economic theory.

When Mr. Ben-Gurion took the floor, he brought the assembly down from the assembly of almost purely theoretical and philosophical exchanges to the reality of Israel politics. The present municipal crises that are the result of petty party politics and political blackmail, Mr. Ben-Gurion said, are an outgrowth of what lies in store for the country as a whole. Israel's democratic system will be further allowed to deteriorate.

He reiterated that the existence of many small parties makes it impossible for a democracy to function properly and this distortion of democracy is likely to erode confidence and unit, and determine the people's faith in its elected bodies, to the point where the electorate may come to prefer dictatorial elements.

## Municipal Reform

MEANWHILE, the tribulations of the towns reached the floor of the Knesset when the trip to Berlin by Mayor Rashiash, of Petah Tikva, for the meeting of the International Union of Local Authorities was the subject of an opposition query and a motion to the agenda. At the same time, the Minister of Finance (Mr. Eshkol of Mapai), the Minister of the Interior (Mr. Bar-Yehuda of Ahud Ha'avoda) and other representatives of these two political parties met in an all-December, when the Plant Protection Department expects another invasion from the East.

TEXTILE and tomato producers presented another paradoxical picture of Israel's young and growing economy. A few years after tomato-growing farmers are now producing the "love-apple" in abundance and a large surplus, the marketing board is offering to sell it free of charge; even tomatoes may be destroyed in the field. Factories are to increase tomato juice production, with accruing profits to be evenly divided between the factories and the Vegetable Marketing Board. The stocks of juice are left over from last year, and even this production does not solve the problem.

Nevertheless the retail price of tomatoes did not drop below 400 pruta per kg., although greenhouses get this for only 140-200 pruta from the wholesalers. In an effort to cut this high profit margin the Vegetable Marketing Board signed an agreement with the Tel Aviv Supermarket and the consumer cooperatives under which they will buy the produce for 250 pruta per kg. Following the agreement, a "tomato war" between retailers and the Board ensued, the former alleging a bias towards big firms. The Minister of Commerce and Industry refused to interfere, as he held that the Board's contention that its customers could not claim a mere 100 pr cent profit.

Although tomato acreage has been cut by 30 per cent this year, the recent hot weather has hastened ripening.

## Textile Stop

THE IRONCLAD manufacturers are faced with a different problem. Overstocking of imported cloth has compelled several industrialists to suspend production. Some 400 textile workers at the Lodz plant, the Marino works and the Meshi Zaks factory have received dismissal notices.

Marketing difficulties of low-textile are mainly the result of imported yarn being used for cloth sold on the local market instead of being exported. There were also reports that English cloth was being smuggled from Jordan and Lebanon.

Although industrialists criticized the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for

## THE JERUSALEM POST

## WEEK-END EDITION

FRIDAY,  
JUNE 26, 1958

### The Middle East Scene

## Dual Upheaval In Primitive Yemen

### Cairo Subverting Own 'Allies'

By Amnon Bartur



Taiz, Yemen's capital.

WHILE reports this week on the situation in Iraq became even more confused and contradictory than before, the struggle in Yemen seemed to be beginning to take shape. Unrest there has reached serious proportions. The current conflict emerges as a fierce rivalry for power between the "modernists" and the defenders of the "old quo." Contrary to previous reports from Arab capitals, Halfa el-Badr, the Crown Prince (who is filling in for his father while the latter is in Rome for medical treatment), does not seem to be fully involved with the "modernists." In fact, he is still with the Imam and intends to take them in hand. The trainers found the footballers worn out after a very heavy league season. Worse, the selectors fell back on the system of choosing national teams according to the "fifty-fifty" key between Hapoel and Macabi, irrespective, apparently, of the quality of the players chosen.

Reaction was swift. The entire press lambasted the existing soccer set-up. Knesset Member Mr. Yohanan Cohen, submitted a question to the Minister of Education asking whether the Ministry should not review more closely the activities of the Football Association and also half participation in international matches until teams had been suitably prepared. The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Sports Research, for Sports Research, has issued a statement banning a 1-1 to South and North America planned by Tel Aviv Macabi and promised to look into trips abroad planned by other clubs. Then the F.A. decided to open the soccer league season in September instead of August, in order to ensure that players would be here to prepare for international games.

By waging this rather expensive campaign the F.A. has succeeded in getting the support of the public. The Minister of Education, Mr. Ben-Gurion, submitted a question to the Minister of Education asking whether the Ministry should not review more closely the activities of the Football Association and also half participation in international matches until teams had been suitably prepared. The Inter-Ministerial Committee for Sports Research, for Sports Research, has issued a statement banning a 1-1 to South and North America planned by Tel Aviv Macabi and promised to look into trips abroad planned by other clubs. Then the F.A. decided to open the soccer league season in September instead of August, in order to ensure that players would be here to prepare for international games.

Brightest aspect of the football scene is the "Yemeni" Maccabi, a crack Hungarian team who trained that country's "wonder team" for eight years, had arrived to take the Israel national team in hand.

The dispersal of the locust concentrations and the growing mobility of the insects, which have already reached the breeding stage of their growth, brought on another case of de facto Israel-Arab cooperation. To keep the dangerous enemy from escaping across the border, Israel spraying planes coordinated their activities with the Egyptian and UNRWA authorities in the Gaza Strip, and when the planes flew up to the border, they were cheered by Arab peasants on the other side. Similar cooperation is anticipated from Jordan and the West Bank and Jordanian planes spray simultaneously, each group on its own side of the border in the Idris-Hebron area.

The fight against the pest is likely to be over by the end of next week and if no new swarms "infiltrate" into Israel from Jordan, quiet will return to the "Jordan front" until December, when the Plant Protection Department expects another invasion from the East.

that possibility, seeing that I have never yet been there. Senator: Could you be more specific? When weren't you there? Reid: In the summer of 1954, if I'm not mistaken.

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Chairman: The next session

# Senate Hearings: Determining Reid's Qualifications as Envoy to Israel

This is the fifth of a series of extracts from the transcript of last month's hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate on the nomination of Mr. Ogden R. Reid to be Ambassador to Israel. The others appeared on June 19, 21, 23 and 25. Today's extracts begin at the afternoon session on May 17, which was opened by Senator Morse in the temporary absence of the Chairman, Senator Fulbright. The series will be concluded next week.

Senator Morse: The committee will come to order.

Senator Carlson: I want to mention just one item which I think is important in our diplomatic service, and that is your ability to work with people. It seems to me that is the No. 1 assignment of our representatives in a foreign country.

I would like to ask you if you have ever had any difficulty in working with people in the business world or when you went to school. As a matter of fact, what I want to know is, do you like people? Can you work with them?

Mr. Reid: I like people, and I have very much enjoyed the opportunity of working with them.

Senator Carlson: You feel that with the experience you have had, you would have the background to work with people who might have different viewpoints, and that you would see their viewpoint even though it might not agree with yours?

Mr. Reid: Well, I hope that to be the case. I have certainly been in one or two positions where there were very different points of view articulated and strenuously expressed, and I did what I could to try to resolve the several points of view, when it was my lot as chairman, in one or two instances.

Senator Carlson: There was some discussion here this morning about your having visited with Members of the Senate, particularly the Foreign Relations Committee, in regard to this appointment.

Is it not a fact that you and I have had at least two or three visits since this nomination came up?

Mr. Reid: Indeed it is, and I have valued those opportunities, Senator Carlson.

Senator Carlson: Not only that, but this is not new so far as our visitations are concerned. They go back many years.

Mr. Reid: They go back several, anyway.

Senator Carlson: There has been some talk this morning in regard to career and non-career public service people in the diplomatic field, but I approve of it heartily.

I am strong for a career service, but I think it would be most unfortunate if our Nation got in the position where we did not use people who are not as yet people in diplomatic posts. And, for the record, Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit a ratio of career and non-career people beginning with November 1, 1953.

At that time we had a total of 50 chiefs of mission; 22 of them were career officers, or 44 per cent; 27 of them were non-career, or 56 per cent.

In 1955, there were 52 mission chiefs; 22 were career, 30 per cent; 31 were non-career, or 48 per cent.

On November 1, 1956, there were 76 mission chiefs; 24 were career, 32 per cent; 52 were non-career, or a ratio of 71 per cent to 29 per cent.

And on April 1, 1958, there were 74 mission chiefs; 22 were career, 30 per cent; 52 were non-career, or 70 per cent for career and 26 per cent for non-career.

I would like to have that statement made a part of the record.

Senator Morse: The Senator from Massachusetts.

## Qualifications of a Diplomat

Senator Kennedy: Would you say that the Middle East is about the most critical, may be the most critical, of all areas?

Mr. Reid: Yes, I would, Senator.

Senator Kennedy: Would you tell me what your feeling is as to why we would be justified in sending a non-career man instead of a career man to this most sensitive post?

Mr. Reid: I tried to touch on that briefly this morning, and I think it is a question here of qualifications, experience, the degree of maturity, calmness, perception, that an individual might have, his knowledge of the area or his knowledge of individuals who have had roles of responsibility in the area, his knowledge of the U.N., the principal people therein, some of the principal statesmen of Europe who have obviously had a concern with this area, and whether he has shown any knowledge or degree of fluency in foreign affairs, and his knowledge of the day-to-day developments that have transpired in the area.

I think those are perhaps some of the criteria.

Senator Kennedy: Your experience in the area and contact with the people of the area, as I understand it, occurred mostly at the United Nations and in Paris.

Mr. Reid: In New York, Washington, London, Paris, Bonn, United Nations and the paper, as you know, the "Herald Tribune," has published several special sections on Israel of a business character. At the time of Suez, I had some opportunity to talk with Selwyn Lloyd and Mrs. Golda Meir, when they had certain points they were concerned about.

I have tried to talk with other officials from time to time, both on the phone and personally, in this Government, in the U.N., and in Washington, to keep as informed as I could.

Senator Kennedy: If we are talking about contact with the people of the area, we would have to assume that if a career man were chosen who had general experience in the Middle East, he would at least have that advantage over you would he not?

Mr. Reid: He would.

Senator Kennedy: What advantages do you have over him?

Mr. Reid: Well, I think that perhaps is something I should not comment on except to say this, that I have known the principles of several of the governments who have had an active concern as well as governments in the Middle East, and talked with them from time to time. I refer, for example, to Lebanon, Egypt, Israel, as well as England, France, Germany, to mention a few.

Senator Kennedy: Would that experience be available to any reader of the "Herald Tribune" in the same sense as it would be to you?

Mr. Reid: To some extent, but not wholly. Some of these contacts are matters of friendship built up over the years, and I think sometimes in private conversation, particularly if we have known someone and seen them repeatedly over 5 or 10 years, there is a certain degree of trust and background of mutual interest that is useful, not only in obtaining information, but I hope people feel that they know that you will keep a confidence and that you will understand not only their principles but the ways in which politically they have to enunciate them to make them effective and viable.

## Experience in Government

Senator Kennedy: Now, Mr. Reid, as I understand it, you have really had no substantial experience in Government.

Mr. Reid: I would think my experience, such as it may be, has been in the area of knowing Government officials, of working with them and trying to enunciate as accurately as we could and to report as fully as we were able their positions, their reasons, their policies.

Senator Kennedy: What is there about your work in the Paris "Herald Tribune" — we understand the "Tribune's" long and illustrious career — which particularly stands out and serves as a qualifier?

Mr. Reid: Well, there were several problems. Some of them were financial in character. Others had to do with a broadening of the editorial base of the paper.

I cared particularly about expanding the coverage of that newspaper, because I believed it went to the front lines, so to speak, of a number of countries around the periphery of the free world. I believed that some of the special sections, for example, we did, first, I think, the first comprehensive section on NATO, and in that connection we worked very closely with Lord Ismay and General Gruenthal. They left, after the publication of the section, that it had been a public service and had helped strengthen, to some degree at least, the public understanding of the purposes of NATO.

State Department's Reply

As a part of the effort the committee has been making to strengthen our Foreign Service, one of the last steps taken was the request in a letter to the Department of State asking why they thought his nomination is justified. I would like to pursue this just a bit.

The reply is addressed to me from the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Herter, who is now Secretary. I will read part of it and then ask a few questions based upon this letter, to simply elicit a record as to how significant are the reasons which the Department itself gives in justification of the appointment:

Mr. Reid's professional career reflects his ability as an administrator and leader. He has been president of the "New York Herald Tribune," European edition, and president of the "New York Herald Tribune," Inc., which I assume is the one in New York.

He has served as a Director of the Panama Canal Company, the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., and of Loew's, Inc. He has also been a member of the executive committee of the latter.

## Sale of Herald Tribune'

The Chairman: Why did you sell the paper to Mr. Whitney?

Mr. Reid: No one, I think least of all the Reids, was anxious to see control of the newspaper, which had been with the family for some 80 years, pass out of the Reid family. The decision in part was mine. We believed that it was important during the entire period to continue where we could, and there were exceptions to this, to expand the news coverage, the foreign service, to maintain a Washington Bureau, to maintain critical departments on plays, ballet, theatre, and so on, which some papers do not maintain.

If we had been willing to substantially cut the product, we might have been faced with another question, but we believed the "Herald Tribune" was an institution, that it had served, I hope, this country, and we thought the principle involved was to strengthen this institution.

We believed that we had a close identity of views with Mr. Whitney, he was a man of principle and character, and that he could, not only through his wisdom but through his resources, provide the kind of future and security that could help build an institution.

And I believe it was very important to the freedom of the press in this country as well as in New York to have the strongest "Tribune" that could be competitive in the right kind of way, and therefore we, rather than gamble in any sense, decided that the sound and the decent thing to do, not only for the people on the paper but for the future of those things that we believed the paper could serve, was to sell a majority control to Mr. Whitney so that the paper could have an influx of additional resources and an addition to move on to higher ground.

This was not an easy decision, I might add.

The Chairman: Well, Mr. Reid, I think inasmuch as this experience is cited by the Secretary of State as the principal reason for your qualification, it is very pertinent to this inquiry.

As I interpret it, all you have said is that you and your family came to the conclusion that you were unable to run the paper successfully, and that it required infusion of capital and management. Is that not correct?

Mr. Reid: We believed that—well, let me say this, if I may. The paper during this period—and I am talking about the management I was concerned with, which the Department has referred to and as you, I think, most correctly have referred to as relevant to the question of qualifications—during that period, we had several years of black ink. We effected a balance sheet reorganization which put the company on a profitable and sound basis and made it possible to attract other capital.

Had we been able to seek relief as other newspapers in New York did, through the circulation route, the paper would have been well out of the woods and would have been making a comfortable profit of several million dollars.

It did not seem to be feasible to the only morning paper to go to 10 cents. As you may remember, all the afternoon papers elected to go to 10 cents, and the two tabloids in the morning field went up a penny and 2 cents respectively.

I think if you were to take the record of the "Tribune" under my management when I was concerned with it, and look at the figures of that particular point and compare them with the other newspapers in New York, and then see the relative position of the "Tribune" vis-a-vis the other papers at the end of the year 1958, you would be not too disheartened with the results.

Certainly the other papers had to take steps and were in a position to take steps to increase their revenue through circulation.

It was also a period which had a recession, as you know, and this affected our advertising revenues.

Finally, I would say that the Reids and I have always had extremely high regard for the "New York Times" as a paper of distinction and high public service, and I might add that they are an able and very tough competitor.

So that all of those considerations enter into the evaluation of any particular nomination.

And during this period, the one period that I was concerned with, we had a higher



Ogden Rogers Reid is shown here with his wife, two sons and mother, Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, following his swearing-in as U.S. Ambassador to Israel. Robert Murphy (second from right), Deputy Under Secretary of State, looks on.

percentage of field gains by almost double in circulation than the "New York Times," and I can only tell you, if you have not experienced it, that competition with the "New York Times" is a lively occupation. I can command it to you, and I can tell you it is a very interesting experience.

And I can add further —

The Chairman: May I point out, Mr. Reid, that I do not see how that proves your efficiency as a director of the paper, when as a part of that deal, you leaving the paper was agreed upon. How is it relevant to the question at issue before the committee — that is, your part in it, not Mr. Whitney's business acumen. I do not think that you would find that he would have made the investment and taken the step he took if he did not feel that improvements had been made and if he did not feel that the future held prospects.

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# RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S EDEN

By Lord Attlee

THE RISE AND FALL OF SIN

ANTHONY EDEN. By Randolph Churchill. MacGibbon and Kee. 25s.

Mr. Randolph Churchill tells us in his preface that he agreed to write this book just before Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal. It was to have been a simple success story. It then became a tragedy. The successful politician undertook the Suez adventure, became gravely ill and retired from political life.

This Mr. Churchill says, affected the way in which he has told his story. It would be interesting to speculate on what he would have written if these unhappy events had not occurred. Would he have come to praise Anthony or to bury him? It appears that, long before Soek, Mr. Churchill had made up his mind that his father's blue-eyed boy was not up to the position for which he was being groomed.

The boy is in fact a misery in the art of self-expression. It is not in any way a biography, for there is little or no research. A few pages dismiss Sir Anthony's early life and upbringing. He is allowed to be good-looking, charming and brave, but these qualities are mentioned mainly in order to emphasize the lack of others.

Much of the book is taken up with Mr. Churchill's own account of the political history of the years between the wars. This has been done better by other hands. Our author is not very well informed. He should surely know that the late Mr. William Graham did not support Mr. MacDonald in the 1921 crisis, but was one of his stoutest opponents, for which he earned the bitter hatred of Philip Snowden. But accuracy is not one of Mr. Churchill's strong points. In detailing the group of Conservatives who became out of sympathy with the Chamberlain Government, he gets two Christian names wrong out of

twelve. A small matter, but indicative of carelessness.

## Lamentable Record

The main purpose of the detailed history of the lamentable record of the Tory Government prior to the Second World War is to make it clear that for much of the time Sir Anthony was as much an accomplice as the chief villain of the piece: Halifax, Churchill, Chamberlain and Simon. This is done well, but little. Sir Anthony's courage in resigning over the policy of the Chamberlain Government in respect of Mussolini. Mr. Churchill makes it clear that he regards Eden as one of the guilty men. He cannot understand why he did not resign. Curiously enough, he does not pass the same strictures on Lord Mountbatten. Better known is Mr. Duff Cooper, who resigned later than Eden — but then Mr. Churchill admired Duff Cooper.

It would appear that Sir Winston did not share his son's views for while he got rid of most of the adherents of Chamberlain, he did not only retain Eden, but did him a favor. One would gather from this book that Sir Winston was deceived by Eden's successful career. One might add, I think, that Eden was bigger than he was. I don't think it likely. Indeed, the passage quoted from Sir Winston, "I have got out and out the narrative, prove it."

It is quite clear that Sir Winston did not share the low estimate of Eden that his son held. He designated him as successor.

In dealing with the short and unhappy reign of Sir Anthony Downing Street, our author begins by criticizing him for not having remade the Government according to his own taste. One gathers that his father's Administration was full of junk. He appears not to have consulted our author. It is interesting that Mr. Churchill recognizes that, for the main part, Britain's economic situation had been deteriorating. This is rather different from the usual Conservative success story.

The curious incident of the frogman, Commander Crabb, and the Russian cruiser is used to show that Sir Anthony was fully justified in his strictures on the policy of his Government. Simon and the rest for policies of the Conservative Government of that time. Sir Anthony must clearly bear a heavy share of the blame for Sir Winston and his colleagues? Surely Mr. Churchill, Butler and Lloyd must share the burden with him?

No, Mr. Churchill was prepared to offer himself to the electors of Bournemouth as a loyal supporter of Mr. Macmillan as against the peasant Mr. Nigel Nicolson.

Biographies not infrequently reveal the personal character of the author rather than the subject. Readers of this book will not learn much about Sir Anthony Eden, but they should get a full appreciation of Mr. Randolph Churchill. (Copyright)

## Sue's Incident

The latter part of the book is taken up with an examination of the Suez Incident. This is the part which was serialized in the "Daily Express." The Joe Barlow, I think, is fully justified in his strictures on the policy and actions of the Government. I understand that his account of the operation is particularly correct. I have never been able to understand why Sir Anthony embarked on a policy which ran counter to all the principles on which his political reputation

ANTHONY EDEN

## Rich Life Poorly Retold

By PAULA ARNOLD

AND THE BRIDGE IS LOVE

Alma Mahler Werfel in

collaboration with E.H. Ashton.

Harcourt, Brace &amp; Co. New

York, 1958. \$4.50.

SOME time in the middle 'twenties my mother rang me up (in Vienna) and in an anguished voice told me that she was at a loss (I can say that my mother was born in 1868) and so had every right to be strangled.

"Your father is bringing Werfel and that woman for tea! I don't know what to call her! I don't know how to treat her! You come and talk to her!"

"That woman" was Gustav

Werfel's widow, who had for many years been living with Franz Werfel, the Prague poet and novelist, a converted Jew with Catholic leanings — as Mahler had also been. My father had met the couple in the office of Zsolnay, the publisher of Werfel and son-in-law of Mahler.

The only power to be still very beautiful (she was then in her middle forties), friendly and vivacious, but as a matter of fact the conversation was mainly between Werfel and my father and quite harmonious in every way, remaining limited to Shakespeare and English literature of a later date. Controversial subjects were avoided.

## Difficult Reading

I was vividly reminded of that afternoon of long ago in reading Mrs. Werfel's autobiography. For me and for others who grew up in Vienna there are so many people, feelings and happenings which ring bells. But even so, going through the book was quite a chore. It is strange that so vivid a personality, who must have had many fascinating qualities apart from her beauty and charm, does not come through at all in the book.

She was the wife and companion of four outstanding creative artists — and the daughter of another — that cannot have been a coincidence, in fact, as far as I know, it is quite unique. Her father was the excellent landscape painter Schindler. She

## Portrait of Pain

By ROBIN TWITTE

Published by Heinemann

THE RACK. By A. E. Ellis.

It is only in times of illness

that we are forcibly re-

minded of our ever-present

ability to pain. In "The

Rack" Mr. Ellis has written

a book which is remarkable

for its terrifying evocation

of the sounds, sights and

feelings of illness. The fevered

nights, the alternation of

hope and despair, the off-

hand competence of doctors,

the injections, and above all,

the sickening presence of pain.

Decidedly "The Rack" is

not a book for the squeamish.

It tells the story of two young

men — one 27, the other 27-

year-old consumptives — who

are fighting to regain his

health in a sanatorium in a Alpine village. There are plenty of consumptives in literature but often their illness is a sort of Traviata tale, romantic and "interesting." Even in Dostoevsky, whose consumptive characters are cracked and torn, the interest lies in the character of the sufferer, rather than in the disease.

In "The Rack" it is the disease itself which seems to dominate the novel. Gradually colour and hope recede from the life of Paul Daventan. At first there are other young people in the sanatorium, but then the limitations of amateur choirs and still has succeeded in writing attractive settings without imposing on the composer's original inspiration.

Y. B.

## ISRAEL SONG BOOK

The Histadrut's Department of Education and Culture's (the Nissimov Music Library, edited by Shlomo Kaplan) has put out a booklet of 32 songs by Ephraim Ben-Haim, one of the founders of Kiryat Anavim in the Judean Hills.

Well laid out and printed faultlessly, this booklet presents the fruits of many years of song-writing by one of our early folklorists and composers, whose "Sadot Sheba'eme'k" has already become a classic. This song and four others are included in this edition in an appropriate and most useful arrangement for four-part choir by Karel Salomon. It has taken into account the limitations of amateur choirs and still has succeeded in writing attractive settings without imposing on the composer's original inspiration.

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## THE RACK

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## ISRAEL INDUSTRY AND EX-

PORT TRADE DIRECTORATE

Israel Periodicals Tel

Aviv 1930 125s. M.

## MIDSTREAM

Spring, 1959. In-

cluding "The Fate of

Soviet Jewry" by Reuben Alcalay;

"Wings" by Chaim Weizmann;

"SHEKEL" by George Lichtenstein;

"THE LESSON OF GERMAN RESI-

## Theatre Notes

## BIEDERMANN IS OVER-DIRECTED

"HERZ BIEDERMANN," by Max Frisch. Presented by Habermann, June 27. Hebrew: Nathan Roth. Director: Shraga Friedmann. Design: Tanya Mayevsky. Costumes: Aviva Abur.

WHATEVER message the Swiss author of *Herr Biedermann* wished to convey is vague and slight. Perched high over the incongruous stage of Europe, reasons for wars and revolutions, the book is not a little mad. The real enemy of the Swiss intellectual is the quiet man who goes about his business and reads the newspapers without being moved out of his orbit of regularity. It is he, Herr Biedermann, who is responsible for the arsonists who abound in the world. He has never cared to move out of his routine to hand over the suspects to the proper authorities.

## Touch of the Ridiculous

It is the Chorus, however, that tips the scale against Herr Biedermann. It should have been given into more expert hands by immature philosophers in a bid to reform the world by annihilating it first. Mr. Frisch does not indicate to whom the arsonists are to be delivered. He probably does not know himself. He has put on a chorus of five firemen, who recite, in verse, the duties of those who watch over the well-being of the citizens harbouring an anarchist in their midst. The use of the choir gives a touch of Greek tragedy to a play which, in fact, is rather nearer a comedy farce combined with music-hall fantasy, but peppered with stark realism.

## Different Keys

For a director the fascination of such an instrument would have been the ability to play on all these keys simultaneously. There is the undiluted realism of Herr Biedermann, who pursues his routine in spite of the most incongruous situations: there is the burlesque of Schmitz, the bulky ignoramus who is a tool in the hands of an eloquent and volatile writer. There is the Chorus. One should add, perhaps, Biedermann's wife, who represents the genuinely frightened but helpless citizen who does not dare to take the obvious step her simple reasonableness suggests: call the police. The often-rolled direction of an instrument has stamped all possible variations of treatment of characters and situations with the mark of blunted pomposity. The opportunities the play presents for fantasy, variety, or lightness are ignored in favour of sustained tragedy. As there is no tragedy in *King Lear* the chorus notwithstanding, the director's line spoiled rather than enhanced the setting.

Radio Review  
Highlights of History

HISTORICAL recordings are fascinating and the desire to exploit them is understandable. Haggai Pinsky was last week responsible for the first of a new series based on recordings of historic moments in the history of the State.

The feature is probably modelled on the B.B.C.'s "Scrapbook" series, but lacks the imagination and variety of that feature. The subject of the first programme was the legislature — mostly recordings from the Knesset. Collection of these tapes was not made systematically, especially in the early years, so the feature had to work backwards from existing material. The result would have been far more satisfactory if the editor had determined exactly which events he wished to illustrate and work from there. If no such recording existed, there would have been no difficulty in filling the gaps by bringing participants to the microphone; our history is so short that we have been present on all historic occasions. The questions and answers were routine and meaningless. Here are some

of the recordings and not enough to explaination of the background essential for the large percentage of more recently arrived Israelis. The introduction of something of the lighter side of history would also have been welcome.

One error of fact should be corrected. Dr. Weizsäcker is not President of the World Zionist Organization, of the establishment of the State. He ceased to hold that office in 1946.

LAST week's feature, "Half past midnight," inaugurated the silly season. The various attempts to convey the lightness and fun of life over the air have all been failures — and this adds to the list. As a matter of fact, the feature would have been excellent if it had stuck to the contrasting music of the two places visited. — The Arianna cafe in Jaffa and the Dan nightclub in Tel Aviv. The nightclubs, I am sure, was particularly crowded out by a series of idiotic and pointed interviews. The questions and answers were routine and meaningless. Here are some

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## ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME  
8:30, 205, 235 & 41.1 M.  
News: Hebrew, 6.30, 7.00 and 7.45 a.m. 10.00, 7.00 and 11.00 p.m.  
English, 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.  
TODAY  
6:30 a.m. Religious Services  
6:30 a.m. Extra Broadcast 47 Musical Clock (R.T.B.) 7.17 Morning Melodies  
11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Berlin: Overture "Beatrice and Benedict," Rimsky-Korsakov: "Cats" (op. 14), "Cats" (op. 14), Granados: Andalusia, Cossio: Espana, Moszkowski: Spanish Dances, opus 12, Tchaikovsky: Waltz from the Serenade for Strings, Prokofiev: "The Night Scene" from "Cinderella," 12.00 Lunch-time Music, 12.45 Violin Concerto in G, by Mozart, played by Josse Barenboim with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by George Szell, 1.15 Children's corner, 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Little Music, 2.30 Music Down, 3.15 Programme for Yeshivot, 3.30 Kabbalah, Shabbat, 4.00 Youth Corner, 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast, 5.00 Classical Music Program, 5.45 Musical Broadcast, 6.15 Morning Melodies, 6.30 a.m. 7.00 a.m. 7.45 a.m. 10.00, 7.00 and 11.00 p.m.  
Arabic, 8.00 p.m. French: 8.15 p.m.  
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today 6.30, News in Easy Hebrew, 6.45 Polish, 7.00 French, 7.45 German, 8.00 "Mister Beaten Track," Dittendorfer: Sinfonia Concertante in D for Viola and Double Bass, Stamitz: Symphony in D major, "Primavera," 8.45 Hungarian, 9.00 "Veronica," Arthur Rodzinikoff, 9.15 "The Light Side," 9.45 Rumanian, 10.00 Russian (Violin), 10.30 Arthur Grumiaux (Violin), 10.45 Friday Evening Concert, 11.00 "The Light Side," 11.15 "Veronica," 11.45 "The Light Side," 12.00 "Veronica," 12.30 "Veronica," 12.45 "Veronica," 12.55 "Veronica," 13.00 "Veronica," 13.15 "Veronica," 13.30 "Veronica," 13.45 "Veronica," 13.55 "Veronica," 14.00 "Veronica," 14.15 "Veronica," 14.30 "Veronica," 14.45 "Veronica," 14.55 "Veronica," 15.00 "Veronica," 15.15 "Veronica," 15.30 "Veronica," 15.45 "Veronica," 15.55 "Veronica," 16.00 "Veronica," 16.15 "Veronica," 16.30 "Veronica," 16.45 "Veronica," 16.55 "Veronica," 17.00 "Veronica," 17.15 "Veronica," 17.30 "Veronica," 17.45 "Veronica," 17.55 "Veronica," 18.00 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